

# Caledonian

No. 9218. EDINBURGH,

## SUN FIRE OFFICE,

Writers Court, above the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh  
THE ANNUAL PREMIUMS due upon Insurances in the SUN FIRE OFFICE, at the present term of MICHAELMAS, being the 29th September last, are desired to be paid up immediately, as by neglecting the payment fifteen days after the term day, the benefit of the policy expires.

Insurers are therefore desired to call at the Sun Fire Office, Writers Court, Edinburgh, where receipts are given, as usual, for old Premiums, and Policies issued for new Insurances.

*From the London Papers, Sept. 26.*

## L O N D O N .

The French have just offered the following terms of peace to our Court:

To cede to us all their possessions on the continent of India; to restore Dominica, and to receive St Lucia in return; that America shall be independent, and the House of Bourbon enjoy an exclusive trade, with that continent for twenty years.

The insult of this offer, and bare mention of such humiliating terms, furnish too striking a comment on our present fallen situation, to allow a word in aggravation of our misfortunes—Every English heart revolts at the idea, and pants for an opportunity of resenting the indignity as it deserves; but let us reflect, and reflect with grief and indignation, that bad and disgraceful as these terms are, if the very men who are the authors of our distress, are to continue to direct our counsels, every hour will give fresh scope for more mortifying insults; the affairs of the country will be past retrieval, and we shall be compelled to wind up this wretched, inglorious war with a still more ignominious treaty.

It has been for some time past confidently reported among the first circles in the kingdom, that there is actually formed and established a most powerful league among some of the greatest potentates in Europe, which if it succeeds in the object it has in view, will very much contribute to the permanent peace and tranquility of Europe. The plan was projected by the King of Prussia. It was the object of his journey to Russia. It was the object of the Emperor's journey, and it is said that Britain has been invited to accede to the league. By this great scheme, France would be deprived of that alliance which enables her so often to disturb the peace of Europe. Germany would be rescued from the devastations of war, and such barriers would be established to the defence of every state, as would rid us at least from those sudden commotions to which ambition and dissension so frequently give rise. This perhaps may be the final object also of the naval confederacy.

There were no less than six thousand tons of hemp consumed in the late conflagration at Petersburgh, which all belonged to the French, to whom the loss for some time is irreparable, not on account of its value, which does not exceed 140,000l. but from the want of that necessary material for the navy.

The last Prince born at Windsor (previous to the late birth) was Henry the Sixth, who was surnamed Henry of Wyndesore, the same Prince that founded Eton College; since that time to the present, there has been no royal birth at that place, though Charles the First intended that his Queen should once be in there; but some accident, not recorded, prevented his design being executed.

The two Lieutenants, who, after the deaths of Captain Cook and Captain Clarke, became commanders of the Resolution and Discovery, and who brought them home, are, by order of the Admiralty-Board, put on the list of Masters and Commanders, and on half-pay; besides which they are to have a very handsome gratuity.

Trades people in general begin to grumble exceedingly at the returns made to the new Parliament, because they fear the members will employ one another, and thus engross to themselves the whole business.—Apothecaries, printers, booksellers, authors, attorneys, tavern keepers, grocers, brewers, wine merchants, contractors, hop sellers, and many others are in this motley group.

It is not easy to express the reprobation in which the conduct of ministry ought to be held for demanding a scrutiny, as they have done, before the High Bailiff. It is a meanness to which none but such men could possibly descend. But it has been their constant practice through the whole of their administration. Theirs is a system of torment; where they cannot conquer they strive to perplex; and when their own weakness has been the cause of their discomfiture and disgrace, they have found a miserable consolation in the indulgence of revenge. By this scheme they mean to have two scrutinies instead of one, and it is done solely with the view of bringing more expence on the independent interest, and of keeping Mr. Fox out of Parliament for this present session. In this, however, they will be disappointed. Mr. Fox will be returned, and will take his seat in the house of a borough which is reserved for him, the borough of Bridgewater; and on the decision of the scrutiny, he will have it in his power to make his election, when he will certainly prefer the city of Westminster. *London Packet.*

The agents of Lord Lincoln applied to Mr. Fox, and personally required of him to enter into a bond with securities for standing his part of the expence of the scrutiny. This application he rejected with scorn. He told them that the scrutiny was never of his seeking, and he would enter into no obligations respecting it. If they desired to have a scrutiny, they ought themselves to defray the expence. It is a curious fact, that Lord Lincoln is now preparing to go abroad. This serves to shew how little he expects from the scrutiny which he has demanded, and it exposes also the reasons for which it is set on foot. *Ibid.*

The first Saturday in next month will be observed by the Jews as a day of fasting and humiliation, in order to atone and expiate for their sins, according to the ordinances of Moses, mentioned in the 16th chapter of Leviticus. It will be kept, we hear, in so strict a manner, that not one Jew



# Mercury.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1780.

The audience was composed of some of the first nobility of both sexes, who expressed their general applause.

The Empress Queen then did the Abbe Stork the honour of an audience; and having herself heard the progress of some of his best instructed pupils, she ordered that five lads and six girls, all deaf and dumb, should be received into the Citizens Hospital, and maintained there as long as should be necessary for their instruction.

The Abbe Stork hath already twenty-three scholars. A priest is come from Prague to learn his method, and hath succeeded very well. Two other priests, and two laics have begun the same career with some success; and we have great hopes that Germany will soon be provided with instructors in that useful line.

### Extract of a letter from St Kitt's.

Though the Spanish reinforcement has unfortunately escaped the vigilance of Admiral Rodney, he has nevertheless captured six transports, full of soldiers and ordnance stores, &c. Two of them are here, which has augmented the number of prisoners to eight or nine hundred and upwards, of French, Spaniards, and Americans; and in order to make the disposition of them safe, we have been obliged, from necessity, to verify the scripture, in turning the house of God into a den of thieves. We were struck with a panic at the arrival of so capital a reinforcement to our enemies as twelve sail of the line, with (if report says true) about 10,000 men, expecting nothing less than a descent on some of our islands; but the report of Walsingham's arrival at Barbadoes has quieted our fears. This western world seems destined for the theatre of war; but we trust in God, through the fostering and parental hand of Britannia, to overcome the machinations of our enemies. In the three actions you have no doubt heard of between our brave Rodney and M. Guichem, we lost some brave fellows, but the enemy's loss in number is said to be far superior, and many of their ships much crippled.

### Extract of a letter from Akerfjord, Sept. 2.

A large French frigate, of 40 guns, has brought in here three English vessels, bound from the Baltic to England, which took on our coast on the 30th ult. The English Captains say, that they were within the prescribed distance from our shore (when taken) which forbids any hostilities to be carried on by the Powers of Europe that are at war with each other, and therefore intend to apply to their minister at Copenhagen for redress.

### To the AUTHOR of CALUMNY DETECTED.

We sat and wept,  
While Sion we thought on. Psa. cxlvii.

S I R,

YOU will naturally suppose, that in this letter I mean to answer the ten pages of able argument, crowned with a rhetorical flourish, with which you have favoured the public.

This, however, is far from my intention. I will leave it to the Gentleman whose paper you have attacked to vindicate his own quarrel. No, Sir, it is my purpose to express how much I agree with you in sentiment, although I can easily perceive that your party and your principles are very opposite to mine. But I mean to confine myself to the last paragraph of your address, the tail of the paper kite, upon which you raise the name of your Hero to Heaven.

So consonant are our sentiments, that there is nothing I more warmly desire than that your Hero "shall meet with ample justice." And when you say, "That day must come," I hold you not only a priest, but a prophet.—Nothing I more firmly believe, than that he will draw "the tears of every Scotsman." But your modesty has postponed the era of lamentation to too distant a period: For whereas you suppose that it is his death which will mark every Scotsman with tears, I again am of opinion it is his life; and that, like DAVID, after the death shall happen, our tears will be dried up.

Let me then remark some of those events for which we are indebted to him; events which will put us to double trouble in earning our bread\*, and will make the tears to trickle down the furrowed cheek.

We owe them to your Hero and the Ministry, whose champion he is, American measures, begun in violence, prosecuted without vigour; a load of debt, which is oppressive upon the subject, without effecting that purpose for which it was contracted—A tax upon Salt, a tax upon Malt, a tax upon Glafs, a tax upon Wine, a tax upon Exciseable Goods, another tax upon Wine, another tax upon Exciseable Goods, a tax upon Housles, a tax upon Servants, a tax upon Wheel-carriages, a tax upon Posting, a tax upon Stamps, a tax upon Auctions, a tax upon Legacies, &c. &c. &c. And increasing exigencies demand further supplies, when the subject can no longer afford them, and when it will be the consequence of new taxes, to diminish the consumpt without encroaching the revenue.

We owe it to the measures which your Hero supports, that our countrymen, not in fifties, nor in hundreds, nor in thousands, but in whole fleets and armies are carried into captivity†—That others of them, perhaps still more unfortunate, are starving for want of provisions in St. Helen's, at Quebec, and in the Indies—That others are called from a world, where they have left behind them, disconsolate parents, widows, or orphans; happy only in this, that they can no longer witness the disgrace and ruin of a country for which they have shed their blood—And (unless the Divine Arm affords us a signal deliverance), that our land of promise is lost, that America is gone for ever!

Edin. Oct. 2. 1780.

L U C I U S.

\* "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," Gen. iii. 9. is the curse pronounced upon Adam: But now we are cursed doubly.

† Witness the affair of Sagres, and that of the outward-bound



L O N D O N .

Yesterday at noon his Majesty came from Windsor to St James's, and was present at the levee, when the nobility and Foreign Ministers congratulated his Majesty on the safe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of another Prince.

The same day a Privy Council was held at St James's at which all the great officers of State assisted, relative to the last dispatches received from New York.

Yesterday Lord North and Lord George Germain arrived in town from their respective country seats, and had each a private conference with his Majesty.

Yesterday some dispatches were brought to the Admiralty from the commanders of the grand fleet in Torbay, which mention that they were waiting impatiently for a fair wind to put to sea.

It is said that the grand object of the above fleet is for one division to open the communication with Gibraltar, to supply the garrison with what they stand in need of; and the other division to act as a fleet of observation for the protection of our homeward-bound trade.

In General Drymple's dispatches, which were received on Monday, Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot mentions the arrival of the squadron under the command of Admiral Graves at New York, on the 13th of July.

Upon further enquiry into the nature and purport of the intelligence received by Government from New York on Monday evening, we learnt, that the dispatches were extremely long, and that such parts of them as are necessary and proper for the public inspection, will be given in Saturday's London Gazette. They would have been printed in the Gazette of Tuesday, but it was impossible (from all the Ministers not being in town) to get them ready in time, to be published that night.

Among other facts stated in the dispatches of Sir Henry Clinton, that officer writes word, that Monsieur de Ternay sailed from France with 6000 troops, but that so many died on their passage, that when he came to effect a landing on Rhode Island, he did not disembark more than 4000. That Washington was making a shew of forming magazines, and had collected as large a body of forces as possible, but that his army was made up of men of all ages and conditions, and was but little to be depended upon. That General Clinton had taken with him 10,000 men, and after having embarked them, had proceeded with Admiral Arbuthnot and his squadron to the extreme point of Long Island, but did not think it advisable to attack Ternay. He had however left Admiral Arbuthnot to cruise off Martha's Vineyard, and had returned to New-York. That there were some dissensions among the officers of the British army, but that nevertheless the troops were in perfect health and spirits; and although the Commander did not deem his force sufficient to enable him to venture an attack on the enemy, he had so disposed masters as to render all idea of their successfully attacking him fruitless.

There are, besides these, a variety of particulars mentioned in the dispatches; one fact, which we understand to be undeniably true, merits the admiration of the reader. Seventy New York wood-cutters (or, American refugees, as the rebels term them) went out to cut wood and procure forage. They had possessed themselves of an eminence at some distance from New York, but perceiving themselves discovered, they retreated, and got possession of a little temporary fort, with some guns in it. In that situation they were surrounded by near two thousand rebels, who offered them quarter if they would surrender. The refugees refused, and the rebels began a regular assault. The refugees managed their defence so well, that they killed 300 of their assailants, and actually forced them to retire. At a critical moment of the retreat of the rebels, the refugees made a vigorous sally, greatly annoyed the rear of the enemy, and actually effected a safe return to New York.

The letters brought over by the Virginia, are some of them dated the 28th of August.

The French Admiral at Rhode Island is said to have issued a proclamation in name of the Congress and the King of France, (the Congress standing first) assuring the people of America, that they should receive every support and assistance in his power, and that the King his master had resolved upon the conquest of Canada, and of ceding that province to the United States; and that he was in daily expectation of a considerable reinforcement from France to effect these great objects.

By all the accounts just received from America, our affairs in that part of the world (says a correspondent) seem to wear a gloomy aspect; and yet a great deal is to be done, before we are undone in that part of the world. Some extraordinary event must speedily happen, as Graves and Ternay's fleets were within sight of each other, as well as the armies of the contending parties, both French and Americans.

Amongst the variety of reports in circulation, it is said, that Sir Henry Clinton had received advices from Lord Cornwallis, in Carolina, of a very disagreeable nature; that his detached parties had had several skirmishes with detachments from General Gates, and had been repulsed in all of them; that the people of Carolina, who had taken arms for the royal cause, had revolted, and joined General Gates, to whom they had given up all their officers. In consequence of these disasters, Lord Cornwallis had determined to abandon all the interior country, and to retire with-in Charlestown.

Another report is, that a sloop had arrived at New York from the West Indies, with an account that Mons. Guichen was seen under the Lee of Hispaniola on the 28th of July, steering, as was supposed, for Jamaica, with 32 ships of the line, besides frigates and other vessels, in all 76 pennants, and having 16,000 troops on board.

Government are said to be in possession of advices which positively affirm that some capital ships from the combined fleet having been despatched as a further reinforcement to their squadron in the American seas.

It is generally feared, that the report of the loss of the Quebec fleet is founded in fact, and it is believed by many of our merchants, that at least nineteen sail of them were taken and carried into Boston. If this be true, their cargoes must have proved a most valuable succour to the Bostonians, who were in the greatest distress for the very articles with which our ships to Quebec were freighted.

The following is a list of the Quebec ships taken on the

banks of Newfoundland by the American privateers. It has been said that 22 were captured, but by this account it appears that only 16 have been carried into the port of New-England. The Beaver, Detroit, and Polly, taken on the 9th of July. The Beaver, Buccleugh, Kitty, and William taken on the 15th ditto. The Everette, Nancy, Robert, Phoenix, Hester, New Adventure, a Polacre, a sloop, and the Mary (a transport) taken on the 10th of July. The Thetis, Bell, and Diana, belonging to the above fleet, were also taken, and carried into other ports. The cargoes of the above ships being all calculated for the American markets, the taking of them is particularly beneficial to the Americans.

Certain advices are received, that seventeen of the outward-bound Quebec ships which were taken in July, at the mouth of the river St Lawrence, are carried into Boston, two others are retaken and brought into Newfoundland.

Upwards of 300,000 l. was infared in London on the outward-bound Quebec ships, which were taken and carried into Boston the 15th of July. The value of this cargo, added to the circumstance of its consisting of those necessities and stores the Americans were most in want of, and to the last degree distressed for, renders it the most important loss we have sustained during the present war.

A correspondent well acquainted with the situation of our West India Islands, and the fleet under the command of Sir George Brydges Rodney, is not under the least apprehensions for any of our possessions there, notwithstanding the apparent superior force of the combined fleets. — The enemy will never make any attempt while our fleet is watching their motions; nor can they succeed in any plan of attack on Jamaica, our fleet under such a vigilant and skilful commander being still to windward of them, ready to act on the least motion, always having wind and current in his favour to come down upon them. Admiral Rodney, a man of approved abilities and zeal for his country's welfare, is not to be over-reached by the enemy's manoeuvres, nor will he remain inactive if the enemy should attempt any thing.

Another Admiral is expected very shortly to make his appearance at Spithead, and more line-of-battle ships are to be put into commission as soon as they are ready.

The fleet destined for the West Indies is to consist of two ships of 80 guns, four of 74, two of 70, and two of 64 guns, besides frigates and two bomb vessels.

A squadron is ordered to be fitted out for the West Indies. The Barfleur, Panther, and Alfred, are to be of it; and the command is to be given to Sir Samuel Hood, who is to be made an Admiral.

Orders are sent to Plymouth for an additional number of hands to be employed in finishing his Majesty's ship the Royal Sovereign, a first rate of 100 guns, for immediate service.

Captain King arrived in town on Tuesday with dispatches from the Discovery, the command of which ship devolves upon William Burney, who is now bringing her round from the Orkneys in company with the Resolution, Captain Gore.

Letters from Pittsburgh say, "The French Minister and his agents have been very busy in endeavouring to propagate a report, in order to make the Court and people believe that the hemp magazines were actually destroyed by the English merchants or their hirelings, but have the pleasure to assure you such attempts have been treated with the contempt they merit. The fleet is ordered to winter at home."

At half past ten o'clock yesterday morning, came on at Guildford the election of two Members for the county of Surry; the County Court was opened by the High Sheriff in the town-hall; the business of the election some time after commenced, and the several candidates put in nomination; they were put up separately, and the High Sheriff declared the election to have fallen on Sir Joseph Mawhey and Admiral Keppel. A poll was immediately demanded by the friends of Mr Onslow.

At the adjournment of the poll yesterday at half past six, the numbers were

For Sir Joseph Mawhey

1651  
The Hon. Admiral Keppel 1498

The Hon. Thomas Onslow 991

Yesterday at noon, there was a quarterly general court of the Proprietors of East India stock, at their house in Leadenhall-street, as well as for the purpose of confirming the suspension of the 39th bye-law.

As soon as the clerk had read over the minutes of the last meeting, the last quarterly accounts were, as usual, read over, when there appeared a balance of cash in the Company's possession of seven hundred thousand, five hundred and seventy odd pounds.

The Chairman then proposed a suspension of the 39th bye-law for one year (which before confined the Company from repairing their ships for more than four years), which being put, was agreed to *nem. con.*

A correspondent informs us, that on Thursday last, and not before the Directors of the East-India Company stationed their ships in the following manner:

Tons Captains.

Northingham,	638	Frazer,	{ St Helens and China,
Lord North,	771	Hambly,	{ Bengal and China.
New Ship,	799	Morris,	
Latham,	723	Prince,	
New Ship,	755	Ogilvie,	
Modelle,	1,000	Lawson,	Coast and Bay.
Osterley,	758	Rogers,	
New Ship,	799	Paul,	
Sybella,	528	Douglas,	
Hinchinbroke,	500	Maxwell,	Coast and Bay.
Tartar,	500	East,	

Above three fourths of the hands belonging to the *M*ercury frigate are sent ashore at Brixworth, in Torbay, owing to a violent sickness which rages on board the ship, and she was obliged to be sent to Portsmouth to get her complement of men from on board the guardship.

Tuesday a patent passed the Privy Seal, for the creation of Earl Talbot to a Baron of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Dinevor, of the county of Carmarthen, with remainder to Mrs Rice, his Lordship's daughter, and her issue.

B. Thompson, Esq; is appointed Under Secretary of

State in the American department, in the room of the Hon. Thomas de Grey.

This day Mr Alderman Sainsbury and Mr Alderman Crichton were sworn in at Guildhall Sheriff of this city; after which they entertained the Aldermen at dinner at Fishmongers-hall.

It is pretty clear, says a correspondent, that Mr Burke will not be in Parliament, as it is whispered he and Lord R——— are not well together. It is however certain (adds the same writer) that the former gentleman treated with the min——ry not long before the dissolution of P——, and thereby showed them that the opposition phalanx were not compact.

The Verdurers of his Majesty's forests have received orders to give in an account of such timber, fit for the purposes of ship building, as is in condition to be felled this autumn.

Our Court has settled matters with the Court of Denmark, relative to the nature of contraband goods, and what articles may be carried in Danish bottoms, as appears by An Additional Instruction to all ships of war and privateers that have or may have letters of marque against the French King, or the King of Spain, their vassals or subjects, or others inhabiting within any of their countries, territories, or dominions, or against any other enemies, or rebellious subjects of the crown of Great-Britain. Given at our court of St James's, the 15th day of September, 1789, in the twentieth year of our reign.

GEORGE R.

" THAT in conformity to an explanatory article of the treaty of alliance and commerce between England and Denmark, concluded at Copenhagen July 11. 1670, which hath been lately concluded and agreed upon between us and the King of Denmark, all sorts of arms, and things thereto belonging, as cannons, muskets, mortars, petards, bombs, grenades, saucisses, carriages, rests, bandoliers, powder, match, saltpetre, bullets, pikes, swords, head-pieces, cuirasses, halberds, lances, javelins, horses, saddles, holsters, belts, and generally all other implements of war; as also ship timber, pitch, tar, resin, copper in sheets, sail cloth, cordage, and generally every thing that is used in the equipment of ships (except unwrought iron and fir planks) laden in Danish ships, and bound to the enemies country, are accounted contraband goods; but fish and flesh, fresh or salted, wheat, or other grain, flour, pulse, oil, wine, and generally every thing that serves for the nourishment and sustenance of life laden in Danish ships, and bound to the enemies country, are not accounted contraband, provided that the places to which they are bound, are not besieged or blockaded.

By his Majesty's command.

STORMONT."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, July 18.  
" Knyphausen has been making an incursion in the Jerseys; at Springfield he left but three houses standing; but he is now checked in his career. Two of his detachments, meeting in the night by mistake, did themselves much mischief. They actually came so near as to push each other with their bayonets, before they discovered their error. They carried off their dead, but by the blood on the ground, the slaughter is reckoned considerable. Our troops taking the advantage of their confusion, easily repulsed them, and have taken 700 prisoners. Four hundred are already arrived in this city, and the remainder are on their march hither." Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the Europa man of war, dated Aug. 28.

" I have just heard that a ship is on the point of sailing for England, therefore would not miss the opportunity to let my friends know I am alive and well, cruising off Rhode Island, watching the motions of the French, who are there strongly intrenched. Intelligence says, they mean to put us the ship; and I assure you we keep a good look-out to prevent it. I hope in my next to give you a good account of them. As for the Americans, the fight of this fleet of ours has rendered all their schemes abortive. As their last effort, with the utmost difficulty, they had raised an army for six months to act in conjunction with the French, and did not doubt with the greatest ease to have driven us from the continent. Alas! their note is now changed, and they would be happy to see the fleet and army of their grand ally at the devil, rather than at Rhode Island, which, from many striking circumstances, they are convinced is now become a colony to France, and you may soon expect to see them imploring our assistance to drive them out of the country. The situation of the Americans must at this time be truly deplorable, in want of almost all the comforts of life; and to add to their distresses, a remarkable dry season has rendered the prospect of a famine inevitable. To what have this once happy people reduced themselves!"

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 19.

" We know nothing certain about M. de Ternay, nor M. de Guichen; it is however assured, that the latter is to return to France, as is also M. de la Motte Piquet.

" Three 74 gun ships, viz. l'Argonaute, le Brave, and l'Illustre, are fitting out at Rochefort.

" M. de la Touche Treville, is set out for Brest, the King having given him the command of a squadron of 12 ships of the line, sheathed with copper, destined for America, to convoy a great number of ships, laden with provisions, and five or six thousand troops; the whole will put to sea about the middle of next month."

E D I N B U R G H.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 28.

" As the situation of British subjects in the island of Dominica, cannot but be interesting to the public at large, I trust the following extract of a letter from that place will not by any means prove unacceptable.

" Our concerns (says the writer) in this island, I am afraid, will never be recovered, although the capitulation was made to favourable, as we thought, for recovering properties; but it is in no part adhered to. Many of the people at first seemed greatly pleased with the new mode of government, particularly those whose affairs were desperate, as it reinstated them in a great measure in their property, that in a little time would have been in the hands of trustees for the benefit of their creditors. Many estates too that were forward in their settlements at the time the island was taken, are now in a ruinous situation, for want of the common supplies requisite to support them. We are in great want of provisions, and the French soldiers are very sickly, as well as some Spaniards left here. The latter die fast. The

called Prince Rupert's is certainly one of the finest bays in all the West Indies for wooding and watering, as well as a safe road. It is now put in a state of defence, and thought by the Governor and Engineer worth attention, though it was, while in the possession of the English, very little noticed.

" We are heartily tired of the French government we are under, and sincerely wish ourselves in England again, notwithstanding the outcry your patriots are daily raising against it."

" Since the late disagreeable news brought by the Virginia frigate, a report has been very current, that New York is in the hands of the Americans, though it is thought to stand in need of confirmation. It must, however, be observed, that the very men who speak most of this matter are with Government. Of this we are certain, that the British forces are tired of the war, while the people of America feel fresh vigour for their cause, and additional ardour for their General. Indeed, the name of Washington has a respect and veneration on both sides, which few men have, at any time, or in any country, possessed, at least to so eminent a degree.

" His Majesty this day filled up the post of Lieutenant-General of the Marines, and granted a pension to Sir George Brydges Rodney, the particulars of which I will send you the next post.

" Admiral Arbuthnot has written home, that his seamen are in general so terribly inflicted with the scurvy, that it would, in case of an attack, be utterly impossible to use them in their defence with any prospect of success.

" The following eleven Captains were this day appointed Rear Admirals of Great Britain:

Charles Webber,	Alex. Innes,
John Knight,	Sir Cha. Ogle,
Jervis Mapleden,	Sir Sam. Hood, Bart.
William Langden,	Matthew Moore,
Benjamin Morlow,	David Edwards.

Alex. Hood,

" Lady Buckinghamshire arrived this afternoon in town from Ireland.

" The poll at Guildford was opened this morning at nine o'clock, and continued with the same success as yesterday.

" About two o'clock, the majority in favour of Admiral Keppel and Sir Joseph Mawbey was so great as to decide of the election.

" Mr Onslow applied to Admiral Keppel, and said, he wished to give up the contest, and desired that the poll might be instantly closed.

" To this Admiral Keppel answered, that it would be rather unfair to shut the books without giving the Freeholders some previous notice.

" They had been taught to believe, that the books would not be shut till six in the evening, and there were several of his friends who perhaps might think themselves disappointed in not having an opportunity to vote.

" He expected a considerable party from the borough of Southwark, they were near at hand, and he wished, that, at least, the poll might be continued for one hour or two, that the Freeholders and the county might not have reason to complain.

" Mr Onslow had no objection to this very proper request, and it was agreed to close the poll finally at four o'clock.

" It accordingly was so; a considerable time was spent in casting up the poll, and about five o'clock the numbers were declared to be as follow:

For Sir Joseph Mawbey	2379
The Hon. Admiral Keppel	2157
The Hon. Thomas Onslow	1481

" The two first were therefore declared duly elected."

This day, the Lord Provost issued his precept for calling a Council to name the day for the election of a member to represent this city in Parliament, and we are informed Thursday will be the day fixed on for that purpose. We shall then, probably, have another member chosen, besides Mr Miller, whose election we formerly announced.

Friday, John Shaw Stewart, of Greenock, Esq; was unanimously elected, at Renfrew, Member of Parliament for the shire of Renfrew.

On Friday last, came on at Forfar the election of a member to represent that county in Parliament, when the Right Hon. William Earl Panmure was, by a numerous and respectable meeting of the freeholders, unanimously re-elected.

George Graham, Esq; of Kinross, was unanimously elected member of Parliament for the County of Kinross, on Saturday the 30th ult.

This day, came on at Kirkcaldy the election of a representative in Parliament for that district, when John Henderson, Esq; son of Sir Robert Henderson, Bart. was duly elected.

Extract of a letter from Dunfermline, Sept. 29.

" We have had a curious turn in affairs since yesterday. Major Campbell, and his friend J. M. were here last night. Having called a meeting of Council, the Major intimated to them, that, as his brother the Colonel would soon be appointed Governor of Jamaica, which would vacate his seat in Parliament, it would be taken kindly by him if the Council would direct their Delegate to chuse him in his brother's place, particularly as Lord North had been consulted on the subject, and given it as his opinion, that it would be better for the interest both of Government and the burghs, that they had a member to attend to their affairs in Parliament. I have not heard of any opposition being openly made, tho' much grumbling by some, particularly the Deacons.

A letter from Settin to a merchant in Dublin says, that the Baltic trade in future will be entirely carried on by France, in consequence of treaties just concluded between the maritime powers of the north and that kingdom.

We hear it is at present under consideration to have lamps all the way betwixt Leith and Edinburgh. The expence of lighting, it is computed, will be about 150l. a-year, which it is proposed shall be paid by the inhabitants of both these towns, as well as those who have houses on the Walk of Leith. It is much to be wished, that a scheme which must be attended with so many beneficial consequences, not only to those immediately concerned, but to the Public, should immediately be put in execution.

It is generally imagined the principal effort of the House of Bourbon will be directed against the British West India islands. The conquest of those will not, however, be so ea-

sy as they think. The white inhabitants and free negroes in the British islands are numerous, and the militia raised from them on a respectable footing, exclusive of strong garrisons of regular forces. At this time, therefore, the number of white and black inhabitants, computed in the principal islands, may be worthy of observation.

	Whites.	Blacks.
Barbadoes,	25,000	90,000
St Christopher,	30,000	100,000
Antigua,	6,000	36,000
Nevis,	7,000	30,000
	53,000	146,000

Thursday evening, a fire broke out in the upper story of a thatched house, at the east end of the Calton of Glasgow, which was soon consumed, with most of the furniture belonging to the people that lived in it. By the timely application of the water-engines, and the house being detached from the other buildings, the flames were happily prevented from spreading.

Cork, September 21.

Crookhaven, September 19. 1780.

SIR,

THIS moment a pilot-boat came in here with the master and crews of five vessels, captured by the Pilgrim, an American privateer of 18 guns and 160 men, commanded by Joseph Robinson. I thought proper to advise you of it, as you may communicate the news. The privateer stood to the eastward, and we have heard a good many shots fired, and I suppose she has taken some other vessel.

The names of the captured vessels.

The Duke of Gloster, Captain Williams, from Galway, with kelp for Bristol, taken on the 5th inst. and burnt.

The Nancy of Bristol, Captain Jenkins, with sundry kinds of provisions for Barbadoes, taken the 10th inst.

The Commerce of Cork, Captain Ferguson, from St Kitts, with sugar, cotton, and cocoons, for London, taken on the 12th instant.

The Betsey of and for London, Captain Lowe, from St Kitts, with sugar and cotton, taken on the 12th inst.

The privateer stood in within about five miles of the land, and had not the boat gone out to them, they would have set the prisoners on shore in their own boats, — they will certainly pick up more vessels before they leave the coast.

N. B. She is still off this coast.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

JAMES McCARTY, Surveyor

To Richard Wright, Esq; Collector

of Ballymore.

Captain Robinson sailed from Salem the 1st. of August, and says that 6000 French troops were landed at Rhode Island, in order to join the American army under General Washington, and that the like number were expected from France. He further says, that Admiral Graves was arrived at New York.

Extract of a letter from Belfast, Sept. 23.

" The Enterprise privateer of Liverpool, is just arrived in this lough with an American prize, laden with tobacco, slaves, &c."

Extract of a letter from Celle, Aug. 29.

" Since my last, no neutral vessel has offered for any port in Ireland, therefore the execution of our little plan must wait for a more favourable opportunity. In the interim, since I have no business to write about, I will tell you news: First, that the Minorca privateers are very numerous on this coast, but their reign will not be of long duration, as the last letters from Toulon say, that M. de Lallande was on the point of sailing from thence with a little squadron, composed of two frigates, a corvette, and two tartsans, in order to clear the Mediterranean of English privateers; as to English merchant ships, or men of war, none dare appear in those seas. A xebec from Tunis, with grain, arrived here yesterday, by which we learn that the Dey's surviving daughter is lately dead, and had a magnificent funeral, in honour of which 6000 poor have been clad and fed for forty days, and all the blind of the state, to the number of 600, who are maintained by the Government, have orders to pray in rotation over the tomb, until a magnificent mosque is erected thereon, for which purpose a sum of 30,000 piastres has already been granted."

Prices of GRAIN at FALKIRK and GARRON, 21st Sept.

1780.

Stirling-shire Measure.

Belt-Oat Meal,	11 s. 8 d. to 12 s. 0 d.	per holl.
Oats,	11 s. 6 d. to 12 s. 0 d.	ditto.
Barley,	14 s. 9 d. to 15 s. 6 d.	ditto.
Beans and Peas,	9 s. 6 d. to 10 s. 6 d.	ditto.

Linlithgow Measure.

New Wheat,	19 s. 6 d. to 20 s.	ditto.
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No New Corn at Market.

Leith Shipping, Sept. 30—Oct. 2.

ARRIVED.

Ships,	Masters.	Ports.	Cargo.
Cumberland,	Ranken,	Alemouth,	grain.
Hoop,	Hodge,	Crail,	furniture.
Betty,	Peddie,	Astruther,	grain.
Isobel and Mary,	Harlow,	Alemouth,	grain.
Jean,	Barr,	Warren,	grain.
Lady Elizabeth,	Gray,	Stockton,	cheese.
Bathshea,	Watt,	Gaddington,	balet.
William and George,	Scotland,	Cromarty,	grain.
Industry,	Milk,	Andiruth,	grain.
Bonacie,	Beattie,	Thurso,	kelp.
William,	Thomson,	Fernhamstall,	grain.
	SAILED,		
Nelly,	Bell,	Glasgow,	goods.
Surf,	Withart,	Bucks-filling,	goods.
Sealock,	Higgins,	Berwick,	goods.
		Wind, W.	

### FREEHOLDERS OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

THE Election of a Member of Parliament for this Stewartry comes on at Kirkcudbright upon Monday the 9th of October current.— Mr JOHNSTON entreats his friends to attend to this public intimation, least any of his private letters should mislead.

### KIRKCUDBRIGHT ELECTION.

MR GORDON of Lenmore presents his respectful Compliments to the FREEHOLDERS of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and acquaints them, "That the election of a Member to serve in Parliament for the Stewartry is fixed for Monday the 9th day of October current, when he hopes for their attendance and support. To this purpose, he has already wrote his friends; but in case of accident, he thinks it proper to give them this public intimation."

2d October, 1780.

### MONEY WANTED.

WANTED to BORROW, FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling, upon the most undoubted heritable security.

Apply to William Tytler writer to the signet.

### LANDS IN AYRSHIRE.

To be SOLD by private Bargain,

THE Lands and Baronies of HAININGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Baronies of CESSNOCK and BARR, in whole or in lots, as formerly diversified; or single farms, as purchasers shall incline.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor at Rosemount, near Ayr, or to John Russell junior, clerk to the signet.

### THE MEDICINE

For the Cure of the Bite of a Mad Dog, Prepared by WILLIAM HILL, Esq; of Ormskirk, Lancashire, and his Nephews Messrs William Hill and James Berry,

Is sold (by appointment) by

GEORGE REID Printer in Edinburgh,

At his house, bottom of Fisher's Land Close, Lawn-market,

At 5s. 3d. each Bottle, with proper Directions for its Application. The Public are requested to observe, That this Medicine is sold no where else in Edinburgh; and that each packet is sealed with Mr Hill's Coat of Arms, and signed by Mr James Berry.

As the accident for which this medicine is used, is of the most alarming nature, and serious in its consequence, the importance of obtaining it authentic must be obvious; and therefore every person having occasion to it is requested to be particular in observing that each packet is sealed and signed as above mentioned, as the surest means to avoid being imposed on by spurious preparations.

\* This Medicine having been first discovered for the sake of the Human Species, and taken by them with uninterrupted success for near a century, several persons were desirous of giving it to ANIMALS. In compliance, therefore, with their request, a similar medicine has been adopted for the Brute Creation, which may be had as above, price 5s. 3d. the dose, with proper directions.

Of whom may be had,

1. CANADA BALMAM, or STRENGTHENING DROPS, for Weaknesses in either sex; whether occasioned by EXCESS, Ill HABITS, or DISEASES; or attended with Lowness, Weakness, and Exhausting Drains. They strengthen, at the same time, the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.—Ladies, of any time of life, may, by this medicine, be freed from one of the most afflicting disorders to which human nature is subject; and at a certain period, it is most highly useful.

2. For the GRAVEL. TINCTURE of GOLDEN ROD, Price 4s. And the following MEDICINES, at 3s. each bottle.

3. PECTORAL BALMAM of HONEY, for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Asthma, Conspirations, &c.

4. VERONICA, or SPEEDWELL DROPS; for strengthening weakened constitutions, whether impaired by long illness, or hurt by too free living, or from ill cured diseases.

5. LETTUCE JUICE; to serve the purposes of Laudanum, without its danger. It possesses the virtues of Opium, but it has not its disgusting taste, ill smell, or mischievous effects. Taken at night, it gives rest; in the day-time, ease and cheerfulness; having the effect of cordials, without their heat.

6. TINCTURE of POLYPODY. The FAMILY PURG. The celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is safe, pleasant and effectual. It operates within an hour or two after taking; and that without the least uneasiness, griping, or sharpness. In habitual costiveness, it is the best of all medicines, because it does not bind afterwards.

7. ESSENCE of RESTHARROW, for the Gravel, and Stone. To dissolve the stone in the bladder, says Dr Hill, has baffled all the attempts I have ever made; but the good is infinite that will be obtained by the root of Restharrow, in every other state of this terrible disease, and ease, with safety, will be had, even in that worse of all. For those who cannot get the root, this Essence is prepared. It immediately softens and cleanses the passages; causes a great and easy flow of urine; and soon brings down the gravel and small stones, with less pain.

8. VOLATILE SPIRIT of FEVERFEW, for the cure of Head-ache, and Prevention of Palpices and Apoplexies, often following the worst kinds of them.

9. ALOEDARIAN DROPS, for disorders of the stomach, and chronic diseases which thence derive their origin; for strengthening broken constitutions, and softening the decays of age.

10. RED SPEEDWELL DROPS, for heats and redness in the face.

11. CARLINE TINCTURE, excellent for a wandering gout, and for strengthening the stomach and opening obstructions.

*Mr Burke's Speech on the Hustings at Bristol, when he declined the poll for that city.*

"GENTLEMEN,

"I decline the election.—It has ever been my rule thro' life, to observe a proportion between my efforts and my objects. I have never been remarkable for a bold, active, and sanguine pursuit of advantages that are personal to myself.

"I have not canvassed the whole of this city in form. But I have taken such a view of it as satisfies my own mind, that your choice will not ultimately fall upon me. Your city, Gentlemen, is in a state of miserable distraction; and I am resolved to withdraw whatever share my pretensions may have had in its unhappy divisions. I have not been in haste; I have tried all prudent means; I have waited for the effect of all contingencies. If I were fond of a contest by the partiality of my numerous friends (whom you know to be among the most weighty and respectable people of the city) I have the means of a sharp one in my hands. But, I thought it far better, with my strength unspent, and my reputation unimpaired, to do, early and from foresight, that which I might be obliged to do from necessity at last.

"I am not in the least surprised, nor in the least angry at this view of things. I have read the book of life for a long time, and I have read other books a little. Nothing has happened to me, but what has happened to men much better than me, and in times and in nations full as good as the age and country that we live in. To say that I am no way concerned, would be neither decent nor true. The representation of Bristol was an object on many accounts dear to me; and I certainly should very far prefer it to any other in the kingdom. My habits are made to it; and it is in general more unpleasant to be rejected after a long trial, than not to be chosen at all.

"But, Gentlemen, I will see nothing except but your former kindness, and I will give way to no other sentiments than those of gratitude. From the bottom of my heart I thank you for what you have done for me. You have given me a long term, which is now expired. I have performed the conditions and enjoyed all the profits to the full; and I now surrender your estate into your hands, without being in a single title, or a single stone, impaired or wasted by my use. I have served the public for fifteen years. I have served you in particular for six. What is passed is well stored. It is safe, and out of the power of fortune. What is to come, is in wiser hands than ours; and he, in whose hands it is, best knows whether it is best for you and me, that I should be in Parliament, or even in the world.

"Gentlemen, the melancholy events of yesterday read to us an awful lesson against being too much troubled about any of the objects of ordinary ambition. The worthy gentleman [Mr Combe] who has been snatched from us at the moment of the election, and in the middle of the contest, whilst his desires were as warm, and his hopes as eager as ours', has feelingly told us, what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue.

"It has been usual for a candidate who declines, to take his leave by a letter to the Sheriff, but I received your trust in the face of day, and in the face of day I accept your dismission. I am not—I am not at all ashamed to look upon you; nor can my presence discompose the order of business here. I humbly and respectfully take my leave of the Sheriff, the candidates, and the electors, wishing heartily that the choice may be for the best, at a time which calls, if ever time did call, for service that is not nominal. It is no plaything you are about. I tremble when I consider the truth I have presumed to ask. I confide perhaps too much in my intentions. They were really fair and upright; and I am bold to say, that I ask no ill thing for you, when on parting from this place I pray, that whoever you choose to succeed me, may resemble me exactly in all things, except in my abilities to serve, and my fortune to please you."

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

Ships.	Masters.	Ports.	Cargo.
Sept. 25. Nancy,	M'Brice,	Liverpool,	balaust.
26. Sally & Andrew, Johnfon,		Arundale,	timber.
Fly,	Ward,	Livexpool,	goods.
Bell,	Gammell,	Bristol,	goods.
Orkney Shipping.			
Sailed from Stromness, Sept. 20.			
Resolution, Capt. Gore, and Discovery, Capt. Burnay, for London.			
Neptune of Leenboon, —, from Liverpool for Dantzic.			
Elander of and from Sligo, Bell, for Christiania.			
Speedwell of and for Aberdeen, Anderson, from Oxleton.			
Elizabeth and Anne of Carron, Logan, from Oxleton for Lynn.			
Kitty and Nancy of and from Liverpool, Johnston, for Riga, salt.			
Lady Marr of and for Alloa, Thornton, for Eastlak.			
Lively Peggy of Kincardine, Duncan, from Thurso.			
Industry, Hull, Hennison, from Liverpool, for Nantz.			
Betty and Brothers of Leith, Hourton, from Archangel, London.			
Favourite of Lynn, Maxwell, from Liverpool, from Dantzic.			
Remain in said harbour, Sept. 22.			
Jenny of Shields, Burns, from W.ithhaven for Memel.			
Duspatch of and for Peterhead, Gray for the herring fishery.			
Sailed from Elwick Road.			
Anne of Westra, Lelly, for Leith.			
William of Kirkwall, Sclater, for Newcastle.			
Mermaid of Portlo, Gray, for Whitsby.			
Bruce, and —, Sime, for Liverpool.			

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EDINBURGH, 23rd September 1780.

WHEREAS, upon the morning of Saturday last, the 23d instant, about four o'clock, sundry persons on foot, and one on horseback, armed, were observed coming from Princess Street towards the New Bridge; and having been accosted by some officers of the revenue, they immediately turned back and fled; but the horse being overtaken by JOHN WILLIAMSON land-carriage waiter at Leith, one of the officers, and he attempting to stop it, and make a seizure of a burden upon it of prohibited goods, he was attacked by its rider, or some other person in company, and before any other of the officers could come up to his assistance, beat and wounded in so cruel a manner, that he died, a few hours thereafter; leaving behind him a wife and three helpless children, one of whom blind from his infancy.—The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, for the more ready discovery of the persons guilty of such atrocious cruelty, do hereby offer a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS STERLING to any person or persons other than the actual offender, who shall give notice to them of the person guilty of the said murder, so as he may be brought to justice:—The money to be paid by the Receiver General of the Customs, on conviction of the offender.

By order of the Commissioners,

R. E. PHILIPS, Secretary.

FARMS in LIFESHIRE.

To be LET, and entered upon at Martinmas next, TWO FARMS, one called HOWHOUSE, the other BRAES OF DALGINAH, pleasantly situated in the parish of Markinch, about four miles distant from Kirkaldy and Dysart, both sea-ports, and good market-towns.—They may be had together or separate.

James Snellam, in Stair of Dalginah, will show the premises.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Pym, Bridge-street, or Mr Hope writer in Falkland.

THE DUNBAR FLY COACH

WILL, on Wednesday next the 4th current, set out from Mrs WARDROBE's, and Mr JOHN COLSTON's, back of the Crosswell, Edinburgh, at nine o'clock in the morning; and continue so every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday: And from Mr JOHN LOCHMUIR's, vintner in Dunbar, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at the same hour. Each passenger to pay Three Shillings and Sixpence Sterling: and uptaken passengers upon the road to pay 2 d. per mile.

By this conveyance, passengers will be expeditiously carried forward, as there is a relay of fresh horses always in wait at Haddington.

In One Day and a Half to Newcastle, and Three Days to London, (during winter)

THE EDINBURGH and LONDON FLY,

by Kelso, will on Monday next the 2d day of October, set out from Mr Dumbreck's at the White Horse, head of the Canongate, Edinburgh, at six o'clock in the morning, and from the Swan with two steaks, Lad-line, London, (every lawful day); each passenger to pay as below, and be allowed one stone of luggage; all above to pay sixpence halfpenny per pound weight.—Have proper conveniences for luggage, parcels, &c. which will be delivered on arrival.

The proprietors will not be accountable for cash, jewels, or plate forwarded by this Fly, without it be entered as such, and paid for accordingly:

From Edinburgh to Newcastle,	L. 1 14 0
From Newcastle to York,	1 1 0
From York to London,	2 2 0

I. 4 17 0

ESTATE of ROSSIE and CRAIG.

To be SOLD by public roup within the Exchange coffeehouse Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th day of December 1780, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

THE Lands and Estate of ROSSIE and CRAIG, with the Ferry of Ferryden, the Island of Inchbraik, and the Salmon Fishings on the river South Esk, and on the sea-shore belonging thereto.

This estate lies along the south side of the said river, opposite to the town of Montrose, and extends from the mouth of the river about four miles westward, deriving much beauty and many advantages from its vicinity to the river, to the town, and harbour of Montrose, and to lime quaries of good quality.

It consists of about 2000 Scots, or 2500 English acres, divided into farms of various extent, and subdivided into fields from seven to fifteen acres, with thriving thorn and whin hedges, all in general well watered; and there is around the house of Rossie about 340 acres remarkably well laid down in grass, some of it very old, to which the purchaser can have immediate access. When the common of Rossie is divided, this estate will be entitled to several hundred acres, as its share of that improvable moor. The farm houses and offices are well built, in excellent repair, and mostly covered with slate.

The free yearly rent of the land estate, exclusive of the salmon fishings, but including mill, ferry, and house-rent, and the price of 313 bulls 3 furlots meal and bear, computed at 10s. per bulb, is about 1348l.

The salmon fishings are presently under contract, the heritor standing one half share at 25l.; and this is exclusive of the extensive fishing on the sea-shore lately acquired, but which has never yet been properly fished.

The land rent is only about 15s. per Scots acre over-head; and the manion-houses of Rossie and Craig, the garden of Rossie, a large pigeonehouse, and 160 acres of thriving plantation, are not rentalled. There is also full grown ash tree, and other timber fit for cutting, of very considerable value.

The whole Estate (except a part of the salmon-fishing) holds banch of the Crown, and, being valued in the cens books at 200 l. Scots, entitles the proprietor to make five freehold qualifications in the county of Forfar.

The tithes are valued and held under a lease from the New College of St Andrews, for payment of a small tack-duty, and above 60 years of the lease are yet to run.

There is a very good large mansion-house at Rossie, with all sorts of offices and out-houses in proper repair; and the garden and policy is very extensive, and has great command of water applied both to use and pleasure.

The old mansion-house at Craig, with very little repair, might be made a most commodious residence, having gardens of considerable extent surrounded with fruit-walls, and full grown trees; and the gardens both here and at Rossie are well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds.

There is a commodious harbour at Ferryden, and a large fishing village of well-built houses for above fifty families, with a tavern and good accommodation for malting and stabling; and there are other smaller villages upon the estate, which, from the advantage of situation, are daily increasing.

The post-road passes through the estate, and the roads to the mansion-houses, and to the different farms, are in exceeding good repair.

The large baon formed by the sea to the westward of the town and harbour of Montrose being seen from both the houses of Craig and Rossie, adds to the beauty of their situation, which also commands the view of a rich, extensive, and populous country.

Thomas Scott writer to the signet will show the progress of wris, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of sale. And for further particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has powers to sell by private bargain.

FOR LONDON,  
THE EDINBURGH,

WILLIAM THOMSON Master,

Now at the birth in Leith harbour, taking on board goods, and will sail the 14th October, with or without convoy.

Excellent accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with in the Exchange Coffeehouse, at Change hours, or at his house in Leith.

FOR LONDON,  
THE STAR, James Ritchie

Master, lying in Leith harbour taking in goods, and will sail with the first convoy.

The ship has neat accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA,  
The Ship BIRD, John M'Donald

Master, is now clear to take on board goods at GREENOCK, and will sail by the 15th October.

The Bird mounts 14 carriage guns, and to have men in proportion. She is a fine ship, Philadelphia built, but five years old, sails remarkably well, is sheathed with copper, and has excellent accommoda-

tion for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to George Brown and Co. Glasgow, or to Robert and Alexander Sinclair, Greenock.

15th September 1780.

STATE LOTTERY, 1780.

THE TICKETS, and SHARES of TICKETS, are sold, and divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, by HAZARD and CO. Stock-Brokers, At their State Lottery Office, No. 93, under the Royal Exchange. London, and no where else on their account.

Correct Numerical and Register Books are kept, and Tickets and Shares registered at Sixpence per number.

Note. In the last and preceding Lotteries, the following capital prizes were sold and shared at this office, viz. two 20,000l. and two 10,000l.

No. of Prizes.	Value of each.	Total Value.
2	of —	L. 40,000
2	—	20,000
3	—	15,000
8	—	16,000
16	—	16,000
30	—	15,000
100	—	310,000
360	—	18,000
15,500	—	310,000

16,021 Prizes  
First drawn ticket for the first six days, 500l. each, 3,000.  
First ditto for the next six days, 1000l. each, 6,000.  
First ditto for the 13th and 17th days, 2000l. each, 4,000.  
First ditto for the 18th and 20th days, 3000l. each, 6,000.  
The last drawn ticket, £5,000.

31,979 Blanks.

48,000 Tickets, The PRESENT PRICE OF SHARES.

Half, L. 6 18 0 | Eighth, L. 1 15 6  
Fourth, 3 10 0 | Sixteenth, 0 18 0

Not two blanks to a prize.—The prizes to be paid without deduction.

All shares sold at this office will be stamped agreeable to act of Parliament, and also with the Crown, and round it Hazard's Lottery Office.

Money for the prizes will be paid at this office as soon as drawn.

Letters (post paid) duly answered, and schemes gratis.